has been that the demands now made upon them are more pressing than ever before, and they are compelled to pay whatever prices dealers may ask.

The price of Brussels for the spring season of 1882, it is to-day, and unless orders are placed now it will probably be difficult to get the choice patterns for the time they are wanted. Brussels makers were compelled to adopt the present prices in order to get a profit, though small, out of the business, and they are bound to maintain them for the spring season.

What the Republicans of the United States desire, "a new plant of protection," has now grown up at Fall River in the shape of a large factory which the well-known Paisley thread makers, Messrs. Chadwick and Co., have been erecting for some time past. This makes the third cotton thread mill that has been built across the Atlantic by manufacturers hailing from the famous Renfrewshire town. Messrs. Chadwick and Co. are also producing on the other side, and there are four linen thread concerns hailing, originally from the United Kingdom which manufacture the goods required for the United States market in the manufacture itself. The latest addition to the list of new mills is five storeys high, the height of the ceiling on the ground floor, which has been the temporary finishing of a six-cord thread, is 17 feet, longer bells and a steadier hand for smooth twist thread. The present arrangement has no spooling department, and the thread will have to be sent to New York for that process.

The agitation against dating ahead in the silk trade resulted in the calling of an informal meeting which was the subject of a special report. The place was the office of the Silk Association in Grand-street. No resolution was arrived at, but the numbers of the body expressed their views, and there was a general expression of dissatisfaction at the existing condition of affairs.

The following congratulations from the United Kingdom have recently been received under the notice of the Board of Appliers.

From John Black & Bros., Liverpool: Cotton wool. The appraiser added 4s. per lb. for packing and covering. On re-appraisal the original value was sustained.

Carriage cloth, manufacture wool, from Benjamin Thomas, Jno. Nos. EEA, L.D. woolen, is 7s. 10d. per yard, advanced to 15s. 8d. selling per yard. Similar advances on other qualities.

Cotton cloth, manufacture wool, from J. & J. Banks, Paisley: Greens, Nos. 1, entered at 5s. 4d. selling per yard. Greens, Nos. 4, entered at 5s. 6d. selling per yard. The appraiser added a total amount for charges, about 6s. per cent.; on re-appraisal the original value was sustained.

A market for raw jute was opened at Hamburg recently, and a large quantity of jute was imported from Calcutta. The market is expected to render German consumers independent of the English Market, just as England was once forced to import jute from Bengal.

INDIAN JUTE MILLS.—Commenting on the Report of the Indian Factory Commission the Calcutta paper (Calcutta Statesman) says: The jute mule industry here is a very large one; the money invested amounts to several millions sterling. It has an association; what is the Association doing? At the moment the impression prevails at home that the workers are down-trodden and that they are ruthlessly worked, and are the victims of the grasping millowner. All this is pure falsehood. I have seen and heard much of jute workers’ grievances, in old jute mills as it was so much play-time does not require to be told. But how many hours of work? I think it is 10. The average age of the workers is about 20. No one would envy the life of the jute workers.

For dress goods, 72 ends per inch of 24's cotton twist and 24's two-fold organzine silk; the weft, 40's cotton and 40's tram silk: 50 picks per inch. In this fabric, the cotton weft shade may be grey or neutral, the object being to show the warp threads as much as possible and conceal the cotton weft; the silk weft on the contrary must be exhibited to the best advantage (see pattern plan). The warp pattern may be 7 terra-cotta, 6 chasteusilk, 2 terra-cotta, 2 chasteusilk, 2 light straw, 1 carrot, 1 peach, 1 blue; weft: 30 of grey cotton and 4 tram silk. As only two shuttles would be required there would be little difficulty in squaring the warp pattern by the weft. Of course any number of shuttles may be used, and the weft may be varied or the pattern may vary or have the same effect in any way desired. The warp may be all cotton, and very fine worsted, or the entire fabric silk; a cotton warp and linen weft may be used with every advantage.

NEW FANCY SPRING DRESS PATTERNS.

The pegging plans Nos. 2, 3, and 4 have straight over-draws, and are each applicable to the following particulars and warp patterns:—36 red, 2 in a dent, 24's cotton twist for warp, is 72 ends per inch, 24's weft, 72 picks per inch, 12 inches wide, Cold calender finish. Warp patterns: 36 silver grey, 14 napoleon, 6 silver grey, 2 napoleon, 26 silver grey, 1 napoleon, 6 silver grey, 12 napoleon, 6 silver grey, 12 napoleon, 6 silver grey, 12 napoleon, 6 silver grey, 12 napoleon, 6 silver grey, 12 napoleon, 6 silver grey, 12 napoleon, 6 silver grey, 12 napoleon, 6 silver grey, 12 napoleon, 6 silver grey, 12 napoleon, 6 silver grey, 12 napoleon, 6 silver grey, 12 napoleon, 6 silver grey, 12 napoleon, 6 silver grey, 12 napoleon, 6 silver grey, 12 napoleon, 6 silver grey, 12 napoleon, 6 silver grey, 12 napoleon, 6 silver grey, 12 napoleon, 6 silver grey, 12 napoleon, 6 silver grey, 12 napoleon. Total number of ends in this part of the
FIGURED DRESS AND MANTLE CLOTH.

Sketch A is a design consisting simply of a natural form arranged in reverse order to obtain repetition. In this case the separate figures are brought into close proximity with each other, producing as a result a useful "all over" effect; but we need scarcely remark that the figure of which this design is practically composed, will prove very effective if arranged simply as a spot figure, in which case it would be advisable to distribute some small leaves, etc., in the space between such figures.

Respecting the development of designs such as these much might be written, for this type of pattern is applicable to two distinct classes of fabrics, viz., to the fine worsted class, in which case beauty would be imparted by detail; or to the woolen class, in which case form is subservient to finish and color, little detail in this latter case being admissible.

In Design 7 an idea for development as a woven mantle cloth is supplied. If it be advisable to use only one warp and one weft, then the following sett will prove effective, viz:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Warp</th>
<th>Weft</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 ½</td>
<td>2 ½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 ½</td>
<td>7 ½</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this case dark mixture yarns, say complementary colors, of the same depth of tone, will prove effective. If a lighter make as required for dress cloths, then the sett should be—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Warp</th>
<th>Weft</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 ½</td>
<td>2 ½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 ½</td>
<td>5 ½</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If either of the above systems be adopted, the leaves, flowers, etc., will be developed in weft and the ground veins of flowers, etc., with warp. If, however, it be deemed advisable to introduce an extra weft, then cut the extra weft and the whole or only part of the flower, etc., may be developed in silk or mohair. In the first case it would be advisable to cut a card for the ground weave; and in the latter case, since both the ground and extra weft produce figures, no time can thus be saved.

Design 7 shows a portion of the figure as developed for a 3/4 machine, giving in conjunction with the first sett supplied about a ¼-inch pattern and with the latter sett about a ½-inch pattern.